

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD

CAN DASHBOARD 2018

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD



Community Dashboard 2012
socioeconomic indicators
for Austin & Travis County

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD
key socioeconomic indicators

10th CAN DASHBOARD 2019

10th ANNIVERSARY

can DASHBOARD 2016

Key socioeconomic indicators
for Greater Austin and
Travis County



KEY SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS
FOR GREATER AUSTIN AND TRAVIS COUNTY



can DASHBOARD 2015
key socioeconomic indicators
for Greater Austin & Travis County



COMMUNITY DASHBOARD



COMMUNITY DASHBOARD



KEY SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR GREATER AUSTIN & TRAVIS COUNTY



key socioeconomic indicators
for Greater Austin & Travis County

can DASHBOARD 2014
key socioeconomic indicators
for Greater Austin & Travis County

Community Dashboard 2011
key socioeconomic indicators for
Austin & Travis County

CAN Dashboard at 10 Years

Who publishes the report?



The report is published by CAN, a partnership of 26 governmental and non-profit entities who work to leverage resources and align efforts in order to improve community well-being. The CAN partners are listed on page 27 of this report.

What is the purpose of the report?

The CAN dashboard provides an overview of the socio-economic well-being of Travis County. The report tracks 17 indicators in the following four goal areas assessed in the report:



- Are we safe, just and engaged?
- Are our basic needs met?
- Are we healthy?
- Do we achieve our full potential?

How was it developed?



The genesis of this publication came from the CAN board's desire to develop a community indicators report that could help to develop a holistic understanding of our community's

overall well-being and identify areas for collective attention and action.

How has it changed and who approves those changes?

The timeline below shows how indicators have changed over time. The original 2010 report included 16 indicators. Since 2014, the report has included 17 indicators. A new indicator was added in 2014 and several have been replaced. The Dashboard Steering Committee suggests revisions to the report based on its annual review and those proposals must be approved by the CAN Board.



AUSTIN/TRAVIS COUNTY

2008

Poverty 15%

Unemployment 4.2%

Median Contract Rent \$744

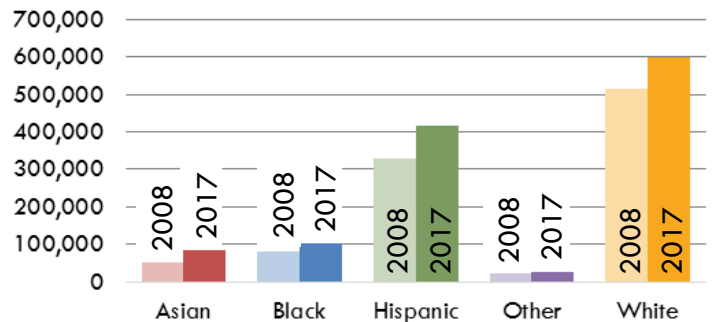
Median Household Income \$55,467

Median Home Value \$212,300

TOTAL POPULATION 998,543

COMPARISON BY RACE

Population by Race, 2008 and 2017



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



THEN & NOW

2017

Poverty 12%

Unemployment 3.1%

Median Contract Rent \$1,120

Median Household Income \$72,884

Median Home Value \$321,400

TOTAL POPULATION 1,226,698

COMPARISON BY AGE

Population by Age, 2008 and 2017

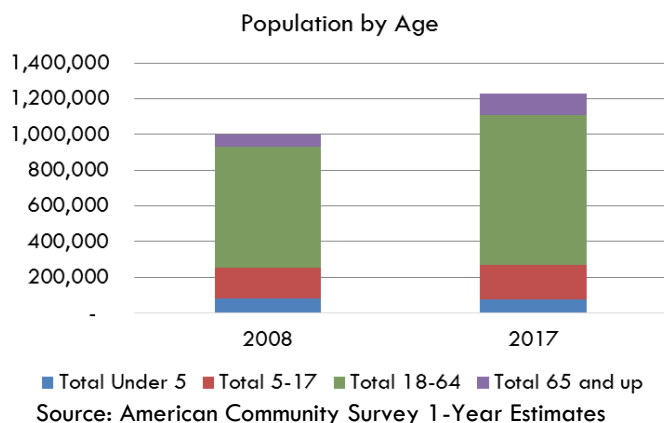


Table of Contents

Dashboard Summary.....Page 3

This section provides a comparison between the latest data for each indicator and the 5-year baseline data. The 5-year trend is also assessed to see if the indicator target will be met should the trend continue.

Equity AnalysisPage 5

This section includes an analysis of outcomes by race/ethnicity for each of the four goal areas. It also includes a demographic analysis.

Indicator Specific Analysis

The report includes a one-page analysis of each individual indicator. The indicator-specific pages outline where we stand, presents related research/data and outlines local efforts to improve outcomes in this area.

Safety, Justice & Engagement Indicators.....Page 9

Basic Needs Indicators.....Page 12

Health Indicators.....Page 17

Achieving Our Full Potential Indicators.....Page 22

Acknowledgements.....Page 26

On this page you will find a list of CAN partner agencies and Dashboard Steering Committee members.

The report and additional data and analysis are available at www.Dashboard.CANatx.org

2014

2016

2017

2018

2019



Air Quality & Transportation Indicators Changed. Report and Website Redesigned

Community Assessment & Feedback

Food Security Indicator Added. College Success Indicator Changed

Equity Analysis Added

WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



- We are safe and free from abuse, neglect, crime, violence, and injustice.
- We respect and value diversity and inclusion.
- We are civically engaged and use our talents, passions and interests to improve the community.

	5 YEAR BASELINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Crime rate per 100,000 people	4,453 in 2013	3,270 in 2017	1% annual reduction	BETTER	Y
Proportionality of jail bookings across all races and ethnicities	disproportionality ratio of 2.6 for Blacks in 2013	disproportionality ratio of 2.8 for Blacks in 2017	Proportionate by 2020	WORSE	N
Percent voter turnout:					
Presidential elections	58% in 2012	61% in 2016	70% in 2020	BETTER	Y
Gubernatorial elections	37% in 2014	59% in 2018	60% in 2022		

OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



- We live in a community where the basic needs of all are met.
- We live in affordable and stable housing with access to open space and public amenities.
- We have affordable, accessible, and reliable transportation.

	5 YEAR BASELINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Percent who live in poverty	16% in 2013	12% in 2017	10% in 2020	BETTER	Y
Percent of residents who live in food insecure households	18% in 2013	15% in 2017	15% in 2020	BETTER	Y
Percent of households that are housing cost-burdened	36% in 2013	33% in 2017	33% in 2020	BETTER	Y
Percent who drive alone to work	75% in 2013	74% in 2017	70% in 2020	UNCHANGED	N
Number of people identified as homeless on a given day	1,832 in 2015	2,255 in 2019	1,000 in 2020	WORSE	N

WE ARE HEALTHY



- We live, work, learn, and play in accessible, safe, clean, and healthy physical environments.
- We have access to goods & services to achieve and maintain optimal physical & emotional well-being.

	5 YEAR BASELINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Percent under the age of 65 who have no health insurance	20% in 2013	13% in 2017	12% in 2020	BETTER	
Percent of adults who report poor mental health	22% in 2013	26% in 2017	15% in 2020	WORSE	
Percent of adults who are obese	23% in 2013	29% in 2017	19% in 2020	WORSE	
Percent of adults who smoke	12% in 2013	11% in 2017	10% in 2020	UNCHANGED	
Number of days with good air quality	249 avg. since 2013	239 in 2018	279 in 2020	WORSE	

WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



- We have the education, skills and opportunities to achieve our full potential and lead meaningful, joyful lives.
- We have adequate income, resources, and supports to live independent lives.

	5 YEAR BASELINE	MOST RECENT	TARGET	5 YEAR TREND	ON TRACK TO TARGET?
Percent of kindergarteners who are school ready	53% in 2014	51% in 2018	70% by 2023	UNCHANGED	
Percent of students who graduate from high school in four years	89% Class of 2013	90% Class of 2017	95% Class of 2023	UNCHANGED	
Percent of Central Texas HS Grads Who Enrolled in a Texas Institution Within One Year of Graduating, and Earn a Degree Within 6 Years	50% Class of 2008	53% Class of 2012	55% Class of 2017 (by 2023)	BETTER	
Annual unemployment rate	4.1% in 2014	2.8% in 2018	3.5% in 2020	BETTER	

EQUITY ANALYSIS

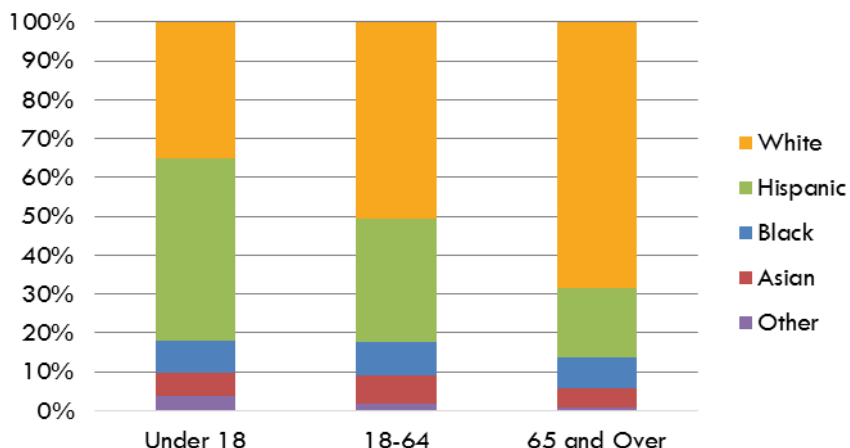
DIVERSITY

No racial or ethnic group constitutes a majority of the Travis County population. The U.S. Census Bureau reports 49% of Travis County residents are White, 34% are Hispanic, 8% are Black and 7% are Asian.

There is a noticeable difference in the racial and ethnic composition of the child and senior populations. 47% of the child population are Hispanic, while 69% of the population aged 65 or older is White.

Ensuring educational success for the diverse child population is critically important to our community's economic future.

Race & Ethnicity by Age, Travis County, 2017

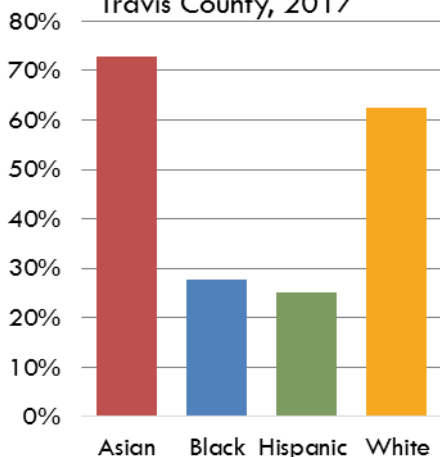


Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

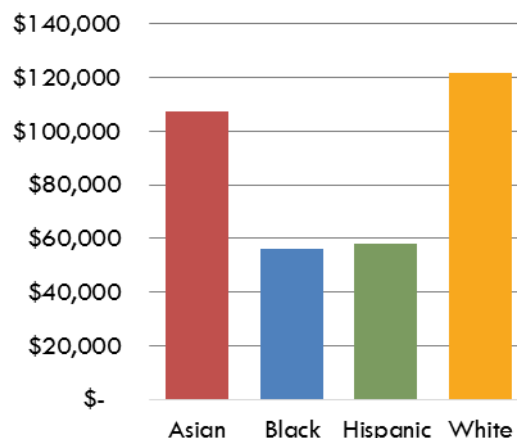
EDUCATION AND INCOME

There are stark differences in educational attainment levels and median family income by race and ethnicity. The first graph below depicts the percent of people in Travis County, over the age of 25, who have a Bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately one-fourth of Black and Hispanic adults over the age of 25 have a Bachelor's degree, and this contributes to lower incomes for these groups. The second graph depicts Median Family Income by race/ethnicity. Median family income for Blacks was 54% lower than median family income for Whites, while median family income for Hispanics was 52% lower than median family income for Whites.

Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Travis County, 2017



Median Family Income Travis County, 2017

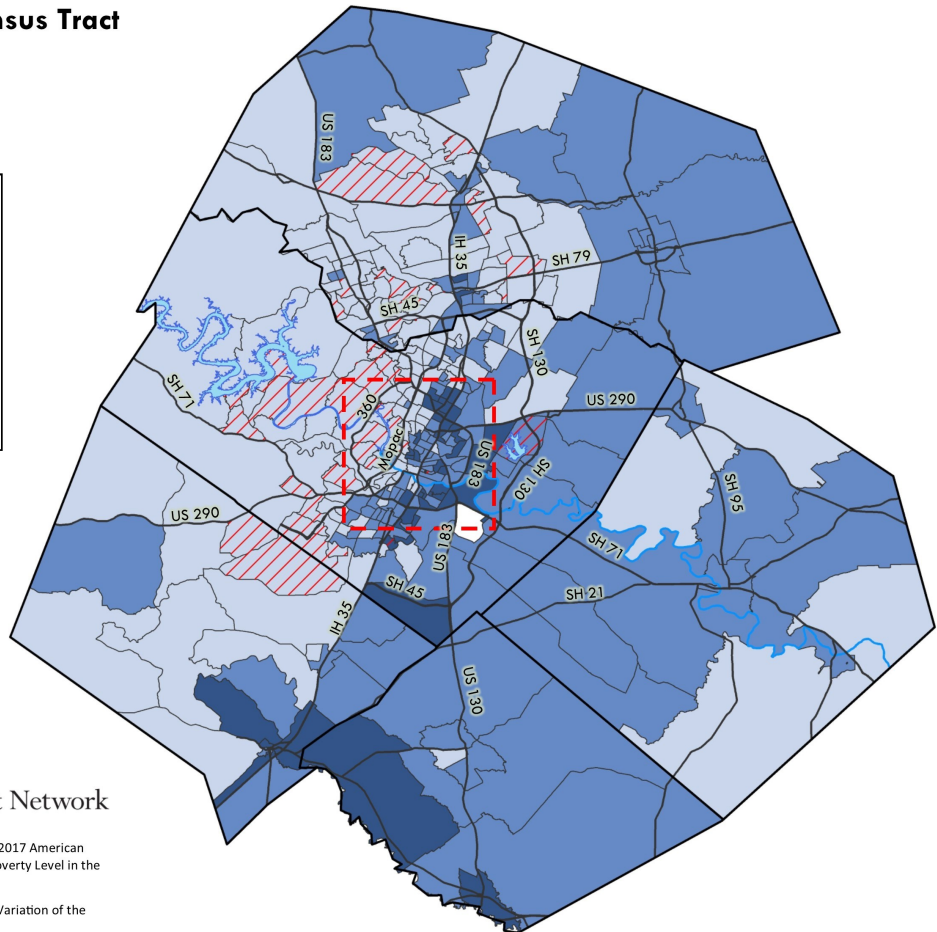
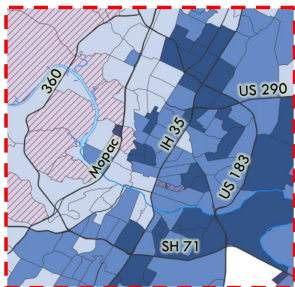
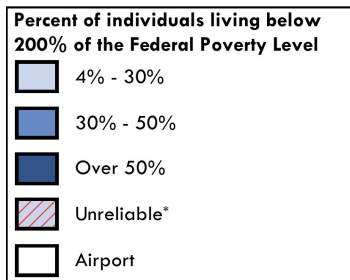


Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

A CHANGING ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

About 25% of all people living in the five-county Austin MSA are low-income. “Low-income” is defined as people who live in a household with total earnings of less than 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 2017, this was about \$50,000 for a family of four with two adults and \$39,500 for a family with two children and one adult. From 2010 to 2017, the Austin MSA has grown by almost four hundred thousand people, surpassing 2 million people in 2015. This represents a growth of 22%. The number of low-income residents declined by more than fifty thousand, a reduction of almost 10% over the same time period.

Percent Low Income by Census Tract 2013 - 2017, Austin MSA



can Community Advancement Network

Map prepared by CAN using U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year 2013-2017 American Community Survey data (Table C17002—Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months).

*Unreliable refers to census tracts in which the Coefficient of Variation of the estimate does not meet the minimum reliability standard.

	Low-income 2010	Low-income 2017	% change
Williamson	101,694	94,323	-7%
Travis	375,147	322,663	-14%
Hays	46,256	57,340	24%
Bastrop	28,850	22,929	-20%

Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

COMPARING MSA COUNTIES

Between 2010 and 2017, the low-income population decreased in the overall Austin MSA. In Travis County, low-income resident numbers dropped by 14%, while Williamson County low income resident numbers dropped by 7% and Bastrop’s decreased by 20%. In Hays County, the number of low-income residents increased by 24%.

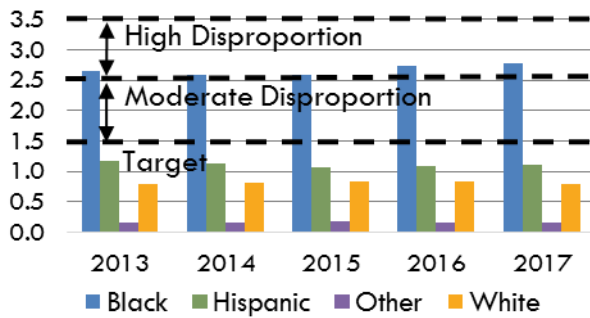
Caldwell County, the fifth county in Austin’s 5-county MSA, isn’t represented in the table because ACS 1-Year data is unavailable. The most recent estimate available for Caldwell County is an American Community Survey 3-year estimate for 2011-2013.

EQUITY BY GOAL AREA



ARE WE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED?

Disproportionality Ratios for Bookings into the Travis County Jail



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates and Travis County Sheriff's Office

African-Americans account for 23% of people booked into jail, but only 8% of Travis County's adult population, which indicates a high level of disproportionality (i.e., the rate of jail bookings for Blacks is more than 2.5 times greater than what one would expect given racial/ethnic composition of Austin/Travis County).

Travis County Voters by Race & Ethnicity

	2014	2018	% change
Asian	5,114	10,953	+114%
Black	15,584	19,419	+25%
Hispanic	37,886	80,786	+113%
White	210,854	363,641	+72%

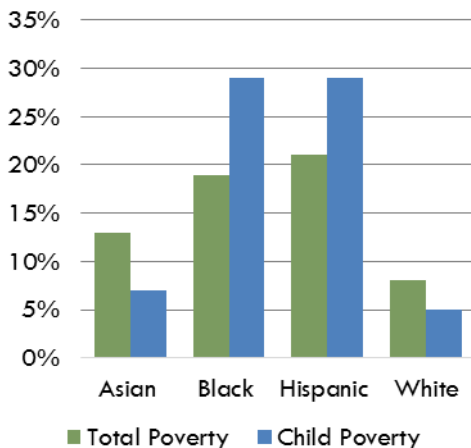
Source: Opinion Analysts

Whites are overrepresented among those who vote while Hispanics, Blacks and Asians are underrepresented when compared to their representation in the adult citizen population. Voter turnout increased across all demographics tracked in the 2018 election compared to the 2014 election, and the number of Hispanics and Asians voting more than doubled.



ARE OUR BASIC NEEDS MET?

Poverty by Race & Ethnicity Travis County, 2013-2017

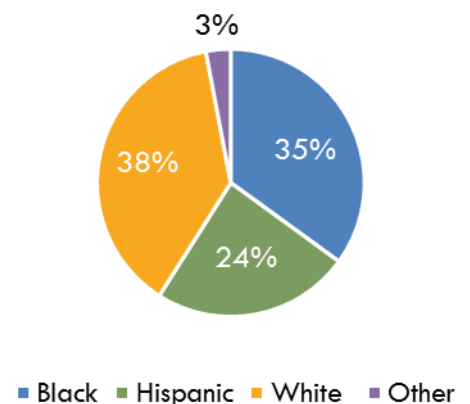


Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty rates for Travis County residents who are Black or Hispanic are about 2.5 times greater than the poverty rates for Whites. If you consider children living in poverty, the disparity is even more striking. Poverty rates for Hispanic and Black children are almost 6 times greater than the poverty rate for White children.

Although the Black population makes up 8% of the total Travis County population, 35% of the homeless population identify as Black, which indicates a high level of disproportionality (i.e., the rate of homelessness for Blacks is 4.4 times greater than what one would expect given racial/ethnic composition of Austin/Travis County).

Homelessness, by Race & Ethnicity Travis County, 2019

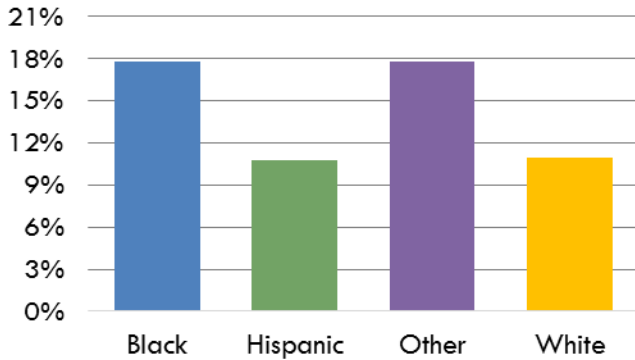


Source: ECHO



ARE WE HEALTHY?

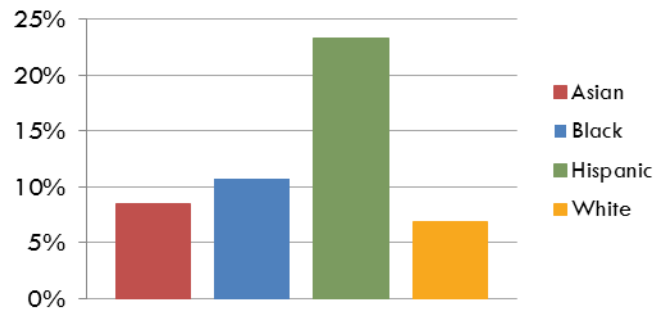
Percent Who Smoke, by Race and Ethnicity, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: Austin Public Health

Black and other adults in Travis County who are not White or Hispanic have a greater incidence of smoking. The smoking rate for Blacks and other Travis County adults who are not White or Hispanic is 18%, while the smoking rate for Whites is 11%. The smoking rate for Blacks has increased since 2012, while the rate has dropped for Whites and Hispanics.

Percent of Travis County Residents Under Age 65 Who are Uninsured by Race & Ethnicity, 2017



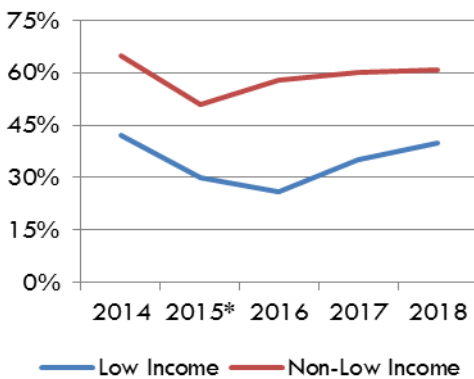
Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

In Travis County the uninsured rate is highest for Hispanics, with 23% of those under age 65 lacking health insurance. Travis County residents who are low-income have an even higher uninsured rate of 28% - over twice the overall rate of 13%. The uninsured rate for Hispanics has decreased from a rate of 32% in 2013.



DO WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL?

Percent of Central Texas Children Who are School Ready, by Economic Status

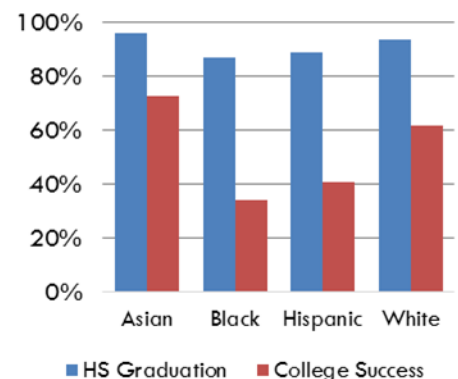


Source: E³ Alliance

The greatest disparity in school readiness occurs by income. An estimated 40% of low-income kindergarteners were school ready in 2018, compared to 61% of children from moderate to high-income families. This is significant considering the fact that 54% of children under the age of 5 are Black or Hispanic.

Disparities in high school graduation rates are smaller than disparities in college success. For the high school graduating class of 2012, about 34% of Black students and 41% of Hispanic students completed a post-secondary credential by 2018. The college success rates for Whites (63%) and Asians (73%) were much higher.

High School Graduation and College Success, Central Texas, 2018



Source: E³ Alliance



CRIME occurred at a rate of **3,270** OFFENSES PER 100,000 PEOPLE

WHERE DO WE STAND?

The crime rate in Travis County, relating to violent crime and property crime, decreased by 7% from 2016 to 2017, surpassing the community goal of a 1% annual reduction in crime. From 2013 through 2017, the Travis County crime rate declined by 27%.

RELATED INFORMATION

The Austin Police Department published a table listing specific property and violent crime offenses by zip code. For 2017, the report shows that when you consider total offenses by zip code in these categories of crime, the zip codes with the highest number of occurrences are 78701, 78704, 78741, 78753 and 78758.

LOCAL EFFORTS

The [Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable](#) works to promote public safety through effective reentry and reintegration of individuals with criminal histories.

APD received a \$1 million grant to address high crime rates in the Riverside/Oltorf area. More information is available through the [Riverside Togetherness Project](#).

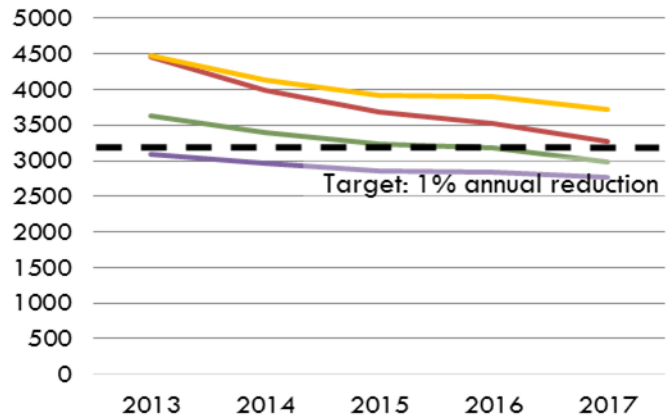
The Texas Criminal Justice Coalition, Grassroots Leadership and the Texas Overdose Naloxone Overdose Initiative published an Issue Brief entitled [A Public Health Approach to Illicit Drug Use in Travis County Reducing Arrests & The Costly Consequences of Drug Abuse](#).

VIOLENT & PROPERTY CRIME

There are far more property crimes (burglary, theft & auto theft) reported in Travis County each year than violent crimes (murder, robbery, aggravated assault and rape).

From 2013 to 2017, the violent crime rate increased by 19%, and the property crime rate declined by 30%.

Overall Crime Rate per 100,000 People



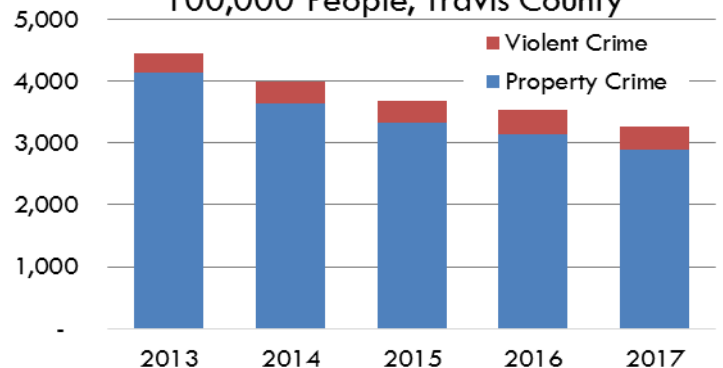
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety and Federal Bureau of Investigation

TRAVIS COUNTY CRIME DECLINED

27%

FROM 2013 TO 2017

Violent and Property Crime Rates Per 100,000 People, Travis County



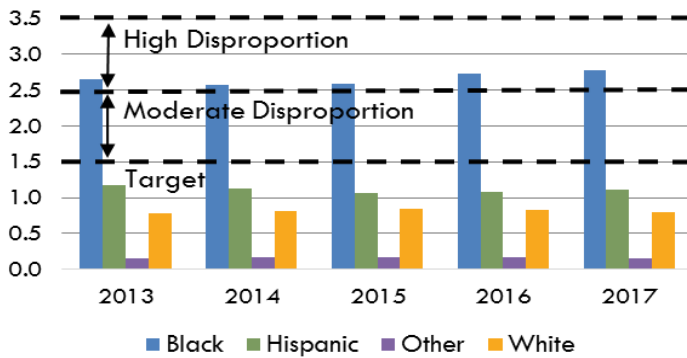
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety and Federal Bureau of Investigation



Jail bookings are

NOT PROPORTIONATE for all races and ethnicities

Disproportionality Ratios for Bookings into the Travis County Jail



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates and Travis County Sheriff's Office

AFRICAN-AMERICAN ADULTS ARE

2.8 TIMES AS LIKELY

TO BE BOOKED INTO JAIL THAN
WHITES.



WHERE DO WE STAND?

People arrested in Travis County are generally booked into the Travis County jail. Black residents account for 23% of people booked into jail, but only 8% of Travis County's adult population, which indicates a high level of disproportionate representation.

Disproportionality was also found in other CAN Dashboard indicators, specifically unemployment, poverty, and persons experiencing homelessness.

RELATED INFORMATION

[The Vera Institute of Justice](#) works to build and improve justice systems to ensure fairness, promote safety, and strengthen communities. They have created a data tool that maps pretrial jail incarceration by county and by race/ethnicity. It shares [a report on Travis County](#) with data from 1970-2016.

LOCAL EFFORTS

Austin Mayor Steve Adler's [Task Force on Institutional Racism and Systemic Inequities](#) presented its recommendations in April 2017. The report includes a section on criminal justice reform.

Travis County is pursuing state funding to establish a Public Defenders Office to strengthen indigent defense. Austin is the largest U.S. city without such an office. The proposal would help to improve outcomes for people charged with crimes in Travis County who cannot afford an attorney.

[Austin Justice Coalition](#) is a grassroots organization addressing community needs, increasing political involvement, empowering communities, and criminal justice reform at the local level.

[Grassroots Leadership](#) works for a more just society where prison profiteering, mass incarceration, deportation & criminalization are things of the past.

[Measure Austin](#) is an organization whose mission is to use data and education to empower communities to eliminate social disparities.



WE ARE SAFE, JUST & ENGAGED



59% of the Travis County citizen voting age population **VOTED** in 2018

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Voter turnout of the citizen voting age population in Travis County was 59% for the 2018 state/gubernatorial election, better than the 36% turnout for the 2014 election. Total votes cast in 2018 (486,616) represented an 80% increase from 2014 (270,005).

Older people are more likely to vote than younger people. Approximately 51% of 18 to 24 year olds who were registered to vote cast a ballot. On the other end of the age spectrum, more than 70% of registered voters over the age of 55 voted.

RELATED INFORMATION

Hispanics, Blacks and Asians are underrepresented in the voting population when compared to their representation in the adult citizen population. In 2018, Travis County voter turnout increased for all racial and ethnic groups.

LOCAL EFFORTS

VoteTravis.com is a tool that lets people check their voter registration status, find a convenient polling location and see a customized sample ballot.

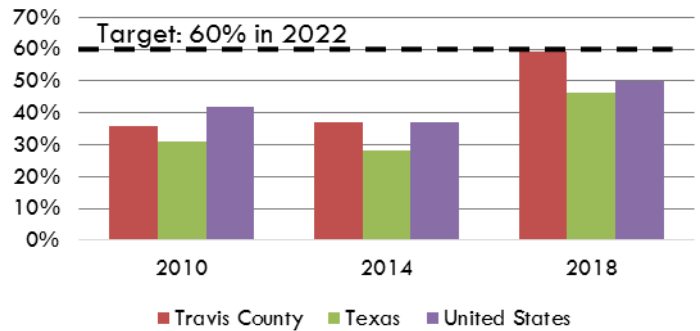
[AIGA ATX](#) uses graphic design to motivate the American public to register and turn out to vote. They provide an online gallery of original, nonpartisan posters for printing and public distribution.

The [League of Women Voters](#), a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government. It publishes a voting information website and voter guides around election time.

486,616

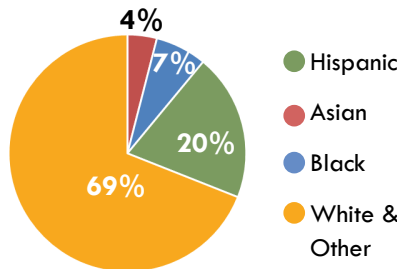
BALLOTS WERE CAST IN TRAVIS COUNTY IN 2018

Percent of Citizen Adult Population Participating in the 2018 Election



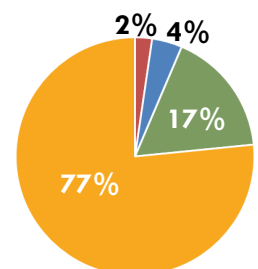
Source: Travis County Elections Division and American Community Survey

Travis County Adult Citizen Population, 2017



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Travis County Voters, 2018 State/Gubernatorial Election



Source: Opinion Analysts

Number of Voters by Race & Ethnicity, Travis County

	2014	2018	% change
Asian	5,114	10,953	+114%
Black	15,584	19,419	+25%
Hispanic	37,886	80,786	+114%
White/	210,854	363,641	+72%

Source: Opinion Analysts

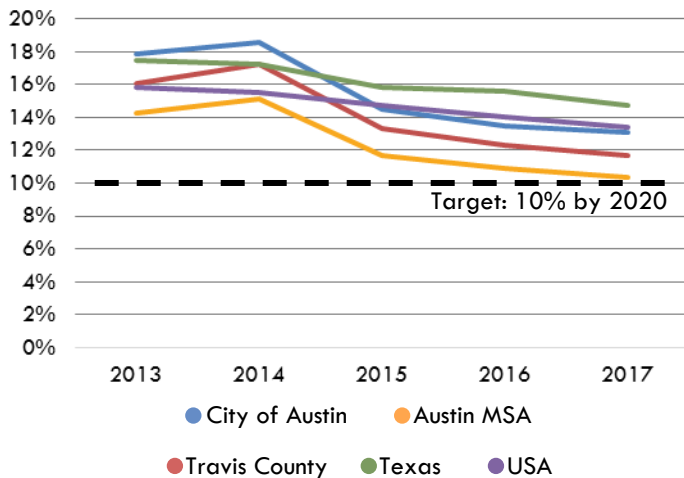


OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



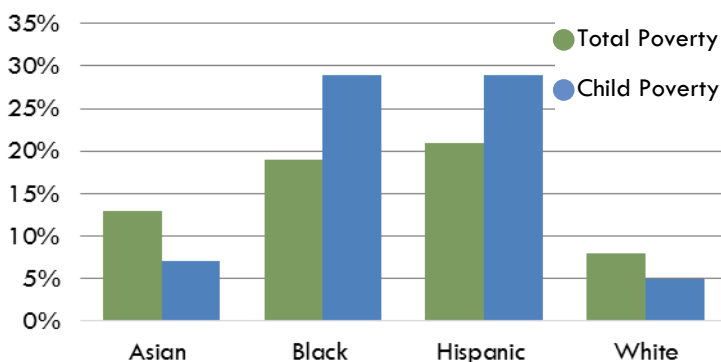
12% of Travis County residents LIVE IN POVERTY

Percent Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Threshold



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Poverty by Race & Ethnicity, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

140,724

RESIDENTS OF TRAVIS COUNTY WERE LIVING IN POVERTY IN 2017.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

The percentage of Travis County residents living below the federal poverty level declined to 12% in 2017 from 16% in 2013. In 2017, the poverty thresholds set by the U.S. Census Bureau, were \$24,858 for a family of four (2 adults/2 children) and \$19,749 for a family of three (1 adult/2 children).

The Center for Public Policy Priorities [Family Budget Tool](#) estimates it takes more than two-times the federal poverty level just to make ends meet in the Austin MSA.

RELATED INFORMATION

There are large disparities in poverty by race/ethnicity. The poverty rate for Hispanics is 21% and 19% for Blacks, compared to 8% for Whites.

Black and Hispanic children are almost 6 times more likely to live in poverty than white or Asian children.

In Travis County, 48,788 children live in poverty. Of these children, 87% are Black or Hispanic.

LOCAL EFFORTS

United Way for Greater Austin has developed a plan for its [2-Gen Initiative](#) aimed at ending the cycle of poverty by focusing on overarching systems change, educational success, social capital, health and well-being, and financial security.

The [Family Independence Initiative](#), a project active in 15 US cities, launched in Austin in 2018. The group works to create an environment where families can access resources and social connections.

The [CAN Community Council](#) has developed a report on addressing child poverty in our community to highlight strategies that can help and local efforts that are making a difference.

Integral Care's program, [Families With Voices](#), uses a case management approach to address the unique needs of families living in Manor, Texas.



OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



15% of Travis County residents ARE FOOD INSECURE

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Approximately 15% of Travis County residents faced food insecurity in 2017. That means they had limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, according to [Feeding America](#), the nation's leading domestic hunger-relief charity. Rates of food insecurity in Travis County continue to decline after reaching a high of 18% in 2012.

RELATED INFORMATION

Children are more likely than adults to experience food insecurity. According to Feeding America, 20% of children in Travis County, or about 53,870 young people, experienced food insecurity in 2017. Feeding America does not report this information by race and ethnicity.

The [Healthy Food Access Portal](#) provides a great deal of information to support planning and implementation of policies, programs, and projects aimed at improving access to healthy foods. Using the [map tool](#), you can see the geographic distribution of the following for Travis County: farmers markets, locations accepting SNAP, grocery retail locations, limited supermarket access areas, low income and low access tracts, etc.

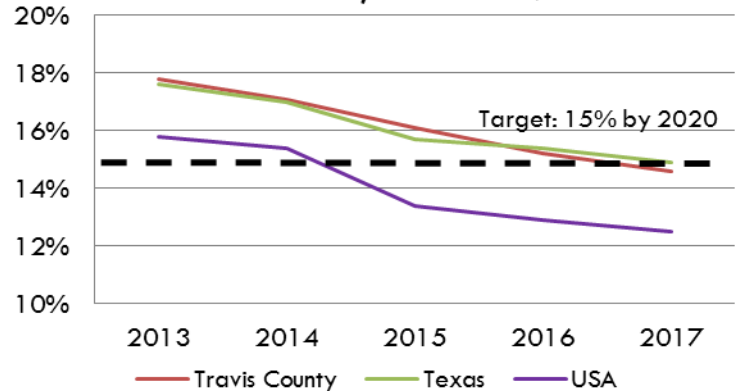
LOCAL EFFORTS

The [Central Texas Food Bank](#) partners with nearly 300 organizations across Central Texas to provide emergency food assistance.

The City of Austin's [Food System Portal](#) provides information/resources for growing, selling, eating, and composting food.

Through [Fresh for Less](#), the City of Austin partners with the Sustainable Food Center, Farmshare Austin and Go Austin! Vamos Austin! to offer fresh, affordable, and nutritious food. The program seeks to expand availability of Farm Stands, Mobile Markets and Healthy Corner Stores.

Percent Who Live in Food Insecure Households, 2013-2017

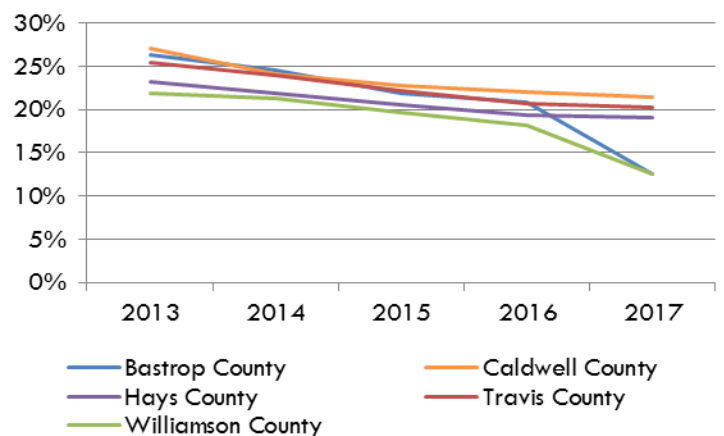


Source: Feeding America

53,870

TRAVIS COUNTY CHILDREN EXPERIENCE FOOD INSECURITY

Percent of Children Who are Food Insecure



Source: Feeding America

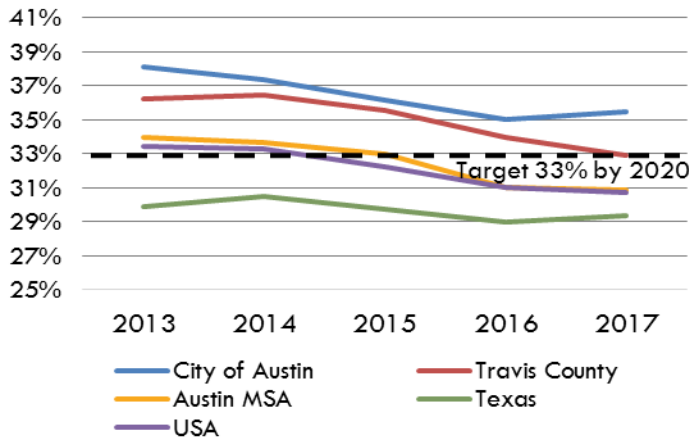


OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



33% of Travis County households ARE HOUSING COST BURDENED

Percent of Households that Pay More than 30% of Income for Housing

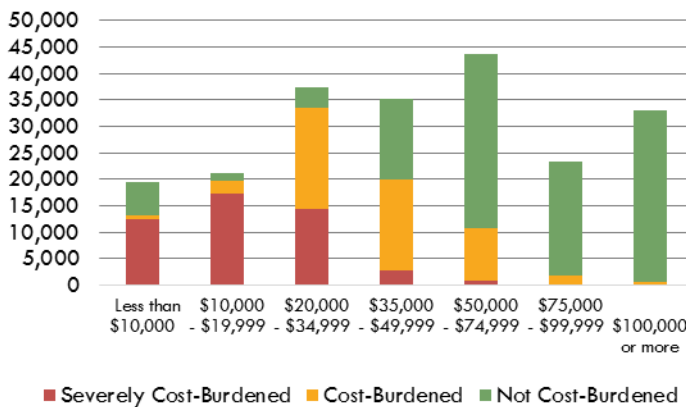


Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

85%

OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS EARNING LESS THAN \$35K/YR ARE HOUSING COST BURDENED

Travis County Renter Households, 2013-2017



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

WHERE DO WE STAND?

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recommends that households pay no more than 30% of total income on housing. One-third of households in Travis County do not meet this affordability threshold. While the five-year trend is better, an estimated 152,000 Travis County households are housing cost burdened.

RELATED INFORMATION

Renters are almost twice as likely as homeowners to be cost burdened. Low-income renters are most impacted. According to census data, 85% of renter households earning less than \$35,000 a year are housing cost burdened, and the majority of those renters are “severely cost burdened,” which means they pay over half their total income on housing.

LOCAL EFFORTS

In 2017, the Austin City Council adopted the [Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint](#). City Council set a Blueprint goal calling for the creation of 60,000 units by April 2027.

The [Austin Housing Coalition](#) brings together low-income housing providers from across the community to network and share information with the goal of increasing the supply of low-income housing.

[HousingWorks Austin](#) works to increase the supply of affordable housing in Austin through research, education, and advocacy. They have developed [an analysis of affordable housing](#) challenges and opportunities for each City Council district.

A draft version of the [Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment](#) has been published and will be finalized later this year. The assessment is a regional effort of cities, counties and housing authorities in Williamson and Travis County.

The [Anti-Displacement Task Force](#) submitted its recommendation for action to Mayor and City Council. The report sets forth recommendation's to address the displacement of Austin's low-income residents and residents of color.



OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET



74% of Travis County workers DRIVE ALONE TO WORK

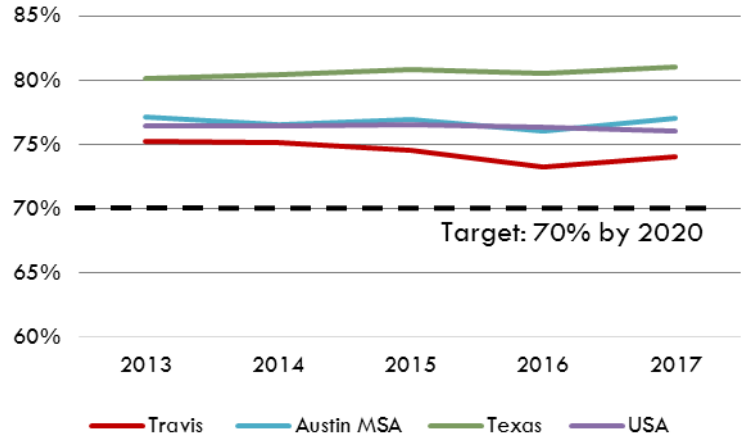
WHERE DO WE STAND?

Almost three-fourths of Travis County workers drive a car alone to work. Over the past five years, the rate has not changed significantly (from 75% in 2013 to 74% in 2017).

The [Housing + Transportation Fact Sheet](#) for Austin estimates that Austinites pay \$12,843 a year on transportation costs. Housing is estimated to be 29% of household costs and transportation is estimated to be 20% of household costs.

Cities with much lower rates of commuters who drive alone rely on public transit and other transportation options. While Austin's transit utilization is lower compared to other metro areas, it does have higher carpooling and telecommuting rates.

Percent Who Drive Alone to Work



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

RELATED INFORMATION

The EPA's [Smart Location Mapping](#) website provides tools for assessing and comparing neighborhood conditions including characteristics such as "walkability" and "access to jobs."

LOCAL EFFORTS

[Movability Austin](#) is a partnership of public & private employers who help people find alternatives to driving alone. Membership increased from 37 in 2017 to 63 in 2018.

Capital Metro approved the Long Term Vision for [Project Connect](#) to guide efforts to improve existing transit services and develop new, high-capacity public transportation projects.

The [Austin Transportation Department](#) shares information about addressing congestion and promoting sustainable transportation.

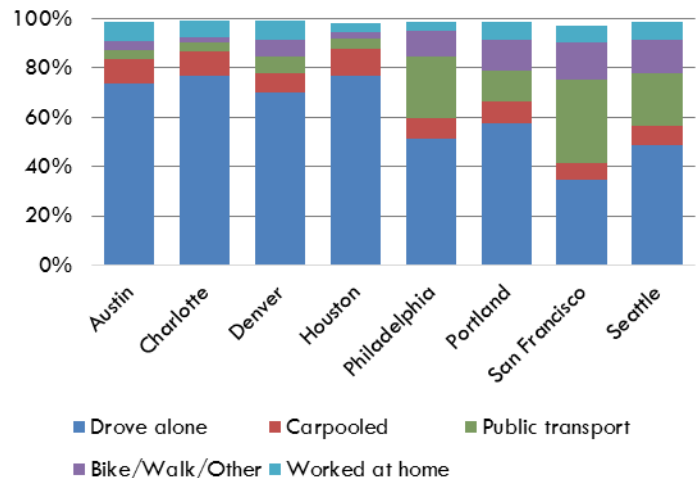
[Metro Rideshare](#) is a vanpooling service that lets 5-12 people share a ride to work. Even commuters who live outside the Capital Metro service area can receive a van to carpool to a job that is within the service area.

AUSTINITES PAY

\$12,843

A YEAR IN TRANSPORTATION COSTS

How People Get To Work



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017



OUR BASIC NEEDS ARE MET

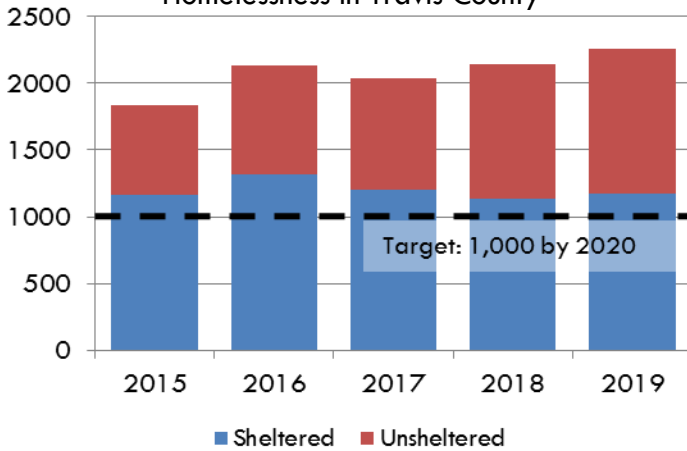


2,255

Travis County residents

EXPERIENCED HOMELESS ON A GIVEN DAY

Point-in-Time Count of People Experiencing Homelessness in Travis County



Source: Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)

WHERE DO WE STAND?

The January 2019 annual Point-in-Time Count identified 2,255 people who were either staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or who were living on the streets, in cars, or other areas not intended for human habitation. This annual count measures people who are experiencing homelessness on a specific day. The [Ending Community Homelessness Coalition \(ECHO\)](#) also reports that nearly 8,440 people experienced homelessness and received homeless services at some time in 2018.

RELATED INFORMATION

People who are Black are overrepresented in the local population experiencing homelessness. Although the Black population makes up 8% of the total Travis County population, 35% of the homeless population identify as Black.

LOCAL EFFORTS

ECHO published Austin's [Action Plan to End Homelessness](#), which proposes areas of investing that can help ensure homelessness in rare, brief, and non-recurring for adults, youth, and families in our community. There was a 56% reduction in unsheltered homelessness among young adults aged 18-24 in 2019.

ECHO and LifeWorks led the effort to develop the [Plan for Ending Youth Homelessness in Austin/Travis County](#). It outlines key projects and resources needed to meet the housing and support services that the youth require.

The [Best Single Source Plus Program](#) provides comprehensive case management and direct financial assistance to eligible individuals and families in the Austin/Travis County area. The program's primary purpose is to establish housing stability and to both prevent and end homelessness.

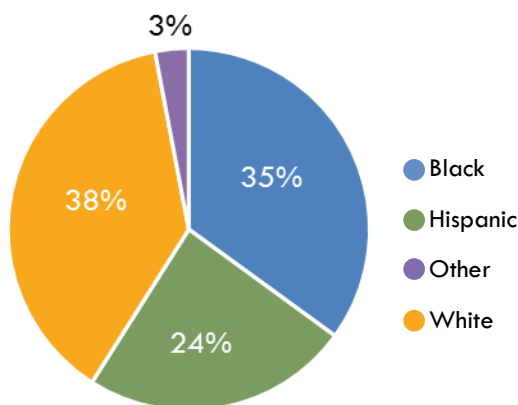
A CLOSER LOOK AT THE HOMELESS POPULATION



- 57% Report having no income
- 70% Report emotional, physical, psychological, or sexual abuse or trauma
- 70% Report no activities planned beyond surviving
- 39% Report being a survivor of domestic violence

Source: ECHO

Homelessness, by Race & Ethnicity, Travis County, 2019



Source: ECHO



WE ARE HEALTHY



13% of people under age 65 in Travis County HAVE NO HEALTH INSURANCE

WHERE DO WE STAND?

The percent of Travis County residents under the age of 65 without health insurance has fallen from 20% in 2013 to 13% in 2017. The Affordable Care Act was implemented in 2010. Since then, the uninsured rate has declined locally, in Texas, and nationwide.

RELATED INFORMATION

In Travis County the uninsured rate is highest for Hispanics, with 23% of Hispanics under age 65 uninsured. Travis County residents who are low-income have an even higher uninsured rate of 25% – almost twice the overall rate of 13%. People with higher incomes are most likely to have employer-based health coverage. People earning lower incomes are less likely to receive this benefit.

LOCAL EFFORTS

[Central Health](#) offers medical coverage to Travis County residents with incomes below the federal poverty level through the Medical Access Program. They also offer a sliding fee scale for residents with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level.

Austin Public Health has started implementing action plans for year 1 of the [Community Health Improvement Plan](#). The CHIP includes strategies to address access and affordability of health care.

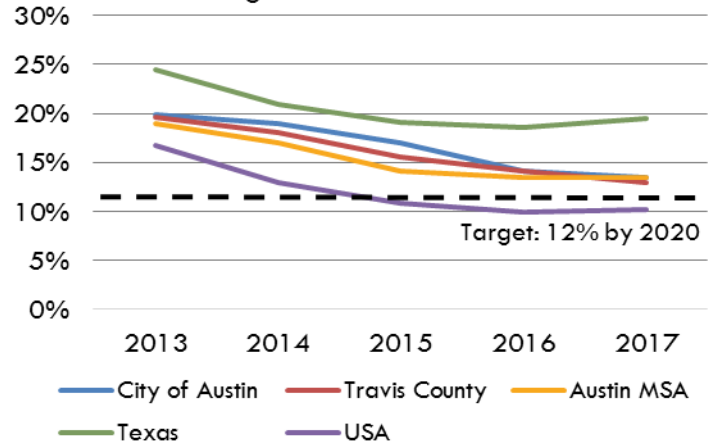
[EnrollATX](#) is a partnership between Central Health, United Way 211, and other community partners that helps people in Central Texas understand health coverage options and enroll in health plans.

IN TRAVIS COUNTY

25%

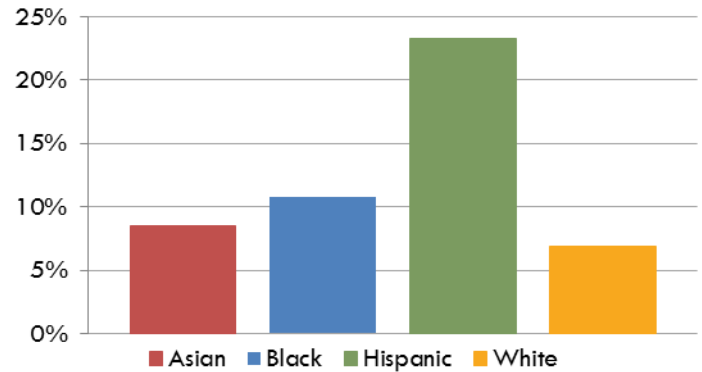
OF LOW-INCOME PEOPLE UNDER AGE 65 ARE UNINSURED

Percent of Travis County Residents Under Age 65 Who are Uninsured



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Uninsured by Race & Ethnicity, 2017



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Uninsured by Economic Status, 2017



Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

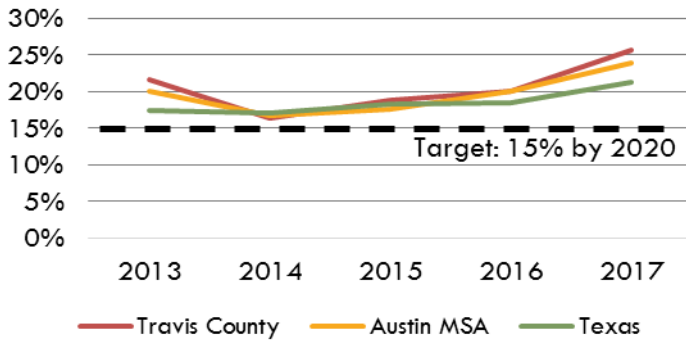


WE ARE HEALTHY



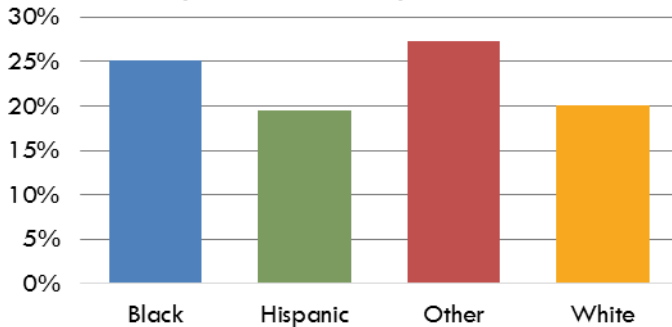
26% of Travis County adults REPORT POOR MENTAL HEALTH

Percent of Adults Who Report 5 or More Days of Poor Mental Health



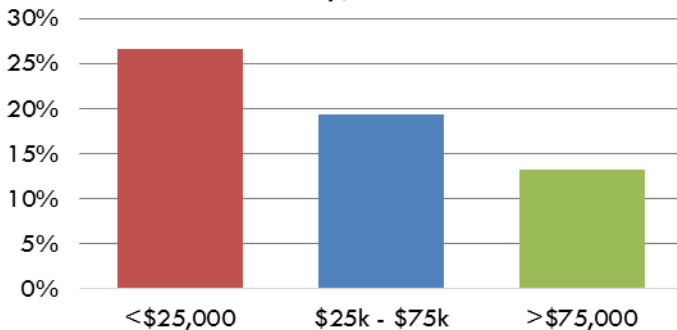
Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Poor Mental Health by Race & Ethnicity, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Poor Mental Health by Income, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Approximately 26% of adults in Travis County reported experiencing five or more days of poor mental health over the past 30 days to surveyors from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. On days where someone is experiencing poor mental health, they may experience stress, depression, and/or problems with emotions.

RELATED INFORMATION

Black adults and people with low incomes were most likely to report poor mental health in Travis County. Due to small sample size, the data were aggregated over five years for comparisons of sub-groups. An estimated 25% of Black adults and 27% of people earning less than \$25,000 a year reported experiencing five or more days of poor mental health in 2017.

LOCAL EFFORTS

[Integral Care](#), Travis County's Local Mental Health and Intellectual and Developmental Disability Authority, provides high quality mental health care and works collaboratively to strengthen programs and systems and raise awareness of mental health issues in our community.

[Kids Living Well](#) is a collaboration of experienced professionals promoting the mental health of children and youth. Kids Living Well oversees the [Travis County Children's Mental Health Plan](#).

The [Children's Mental Health Crisis Task Force](#) published a report in 2018 that includes recommendations to improve crisis care for children, eliminate the stigma around mental health issues, improve coordination and expand crisis intervention options.

The [Trauma Informed Care Consortium](#), led by Austin Child Guidance Center, brings together professional organizations throughout Central Texas to address the trauma needs of children and families.

Austin Public Health has started implementing action plans for year 1 of the [Community Health Improvement Plan](#). The CHIP includes strategies to address stress, mental health, and well being.



WE ARE HEALTHY



29% of Travis County adults ARE OBESE

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Approximately 29% of adults in Travis County were obese in 2017 compared to 23% in 2013. In that five year period, the local obesity rates also increased for the Austin MSA. Travis County's obesity rate is still lower than state and national obesity rates.

RELATED INFORMATION

Black and Hispanic adults in Travis County, and residents who earn between \$25,000 and \$75,000, are more impacted by obesity in our community. People who are Black also have the highest rates of mortality due to heart disease and diabetes – diseases more prevalent among obese or overweight people, according to the [2017 Critical Health Indicators Report](#) by Austin Public Health.

LOCAL EFFORTS

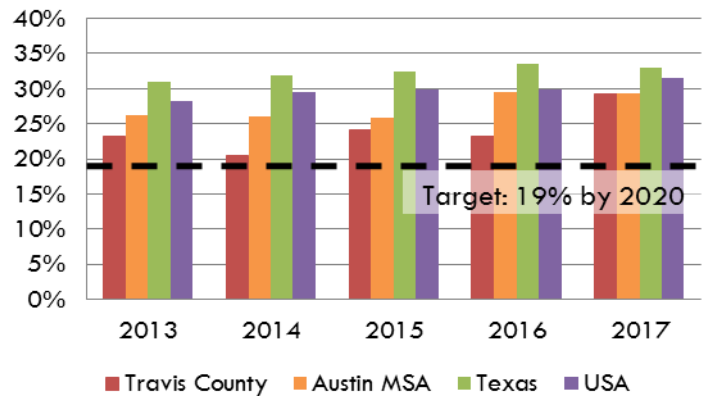
Austin Public Health has started the action plans for year 1 of the [Community Health Improvement Plan](#). The CHIP includes strategies to address chronic disease which includes obesity as an indicator.

The [Texas Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Childhood Obesity at Dell Children's Medical Center](#) was established to address childhood obesity in Central Texas through educational outreach and community advocacy of healthier choices and activities.

The [Mayor's Health & Fitness Council](#) was established to raise awareness of the cost of health care, to promote prevention of chronic diseases, to advocate for better health in Austin, and to promote the city of Austin as a healthy place to live, work, and attend school.

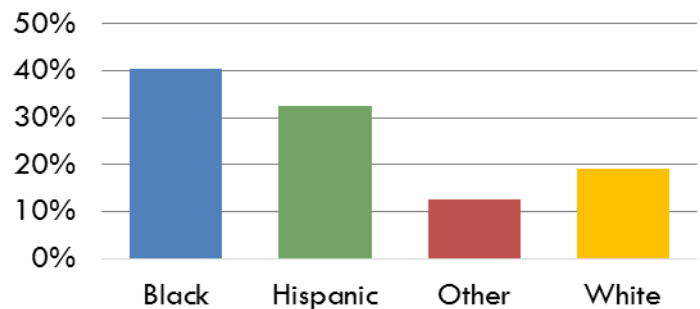
The [Central Health Equity Policy](#) advocated for the development of school district policies that ensure that all students enjoy the benefits of recess time. As a result, several school districts revised or adopted their recess policies.

Percent of Adults who are Obese



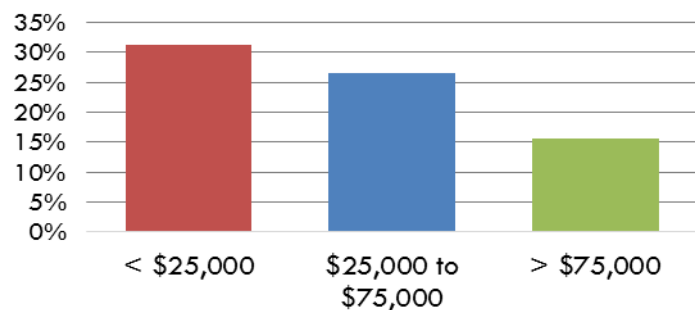
Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Obesity, by Race & Ethnicity, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Obesity by Income, Travis County, 2013-2017

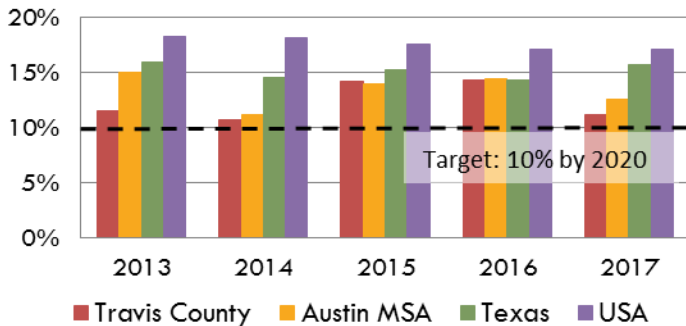


Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health



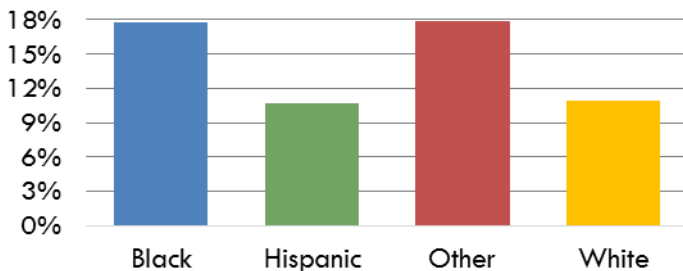
11% of Travis County adults REPORT SMOKING

Percent of Adults Who Are Current Smokers



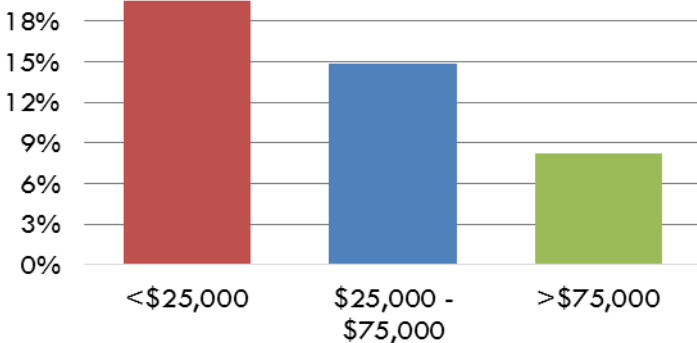
Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Percent Who Smoke, by Race & Ethnicity, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

Percent Who Smoke, by Income, Travis County, 2013-2017



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Austin Public Health

WHERE DO WE STAND?

The percentage of Travis County residents who report being smokers decreased to 11% in 2017, compared to 12% in 2013. Austin Public Health reports that mortality rates for smokers in the United States are three times higher than for non-smokers.

RELATED INFORMATION

Black adults and people with low incomes were most likely to report smoking. An estimated 18% of Black adults in Travis County reported smoking and approximately 20% of people earning less than \$25,000 a year reported smoking. Due to small sample size, the data were aggregated over five years for sub-group comparison.

LOCAL EFFORTS

[Texas 21](#) is a coalition of organizations whose mission is to save lives by preventing tobacco use by advocating for the legal age of tobacco sale to be increased to 21. A Tobacco 21 Ordinance was passed in San Antonio January 2018, making it the first city in Texas to raise the smoking age from 18 to 21.

The [Travis County Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition](#) is a collaboration among community partners that support efforts to prevent or reduce youth substance abuse in Travis County.

[Live Tobacco-Free Austin](#) is a program of Austin Public Health, Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention Program. They promote tobacco cessation resources, support prevention efforts, and help create tobacco-free environments through multi-unit housing and workplace-tobacco policies.

Austin Public Health has started the action plans for year 1 of the [Community Health Improvement Plan](#). The CHIP includes strategies to address chronic disease which includes tobacco use as an indicator.



WE ARE HEALTHY



239 days with GOOD AIR QUALITY

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Clean air is key to ensure quality of life for all residents of Central Texas. While air quality has improved in Central Texas, our region is still on the cusp of exceeding the current ozone standard. As of 2017, our design value for ozone is 69 parts per billion (ppb). The standard is 70 ppb. In 2017, there were still over 125 days when air pollution levels in the region were considered "moderate" or worse.

RELATED INFORMATION

Travis County had 9 days when air quality was unhealthy for sensitive groups in 2018. This includes people with lung diseases, children, older adults, and people who exercise or work outdoors.

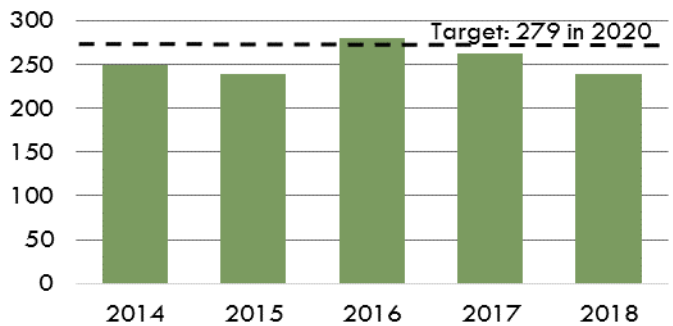
[The Healthy Parks Plan for Travis, Bastrop and Caldwell Counties](#) was developed for the purpose of improving community health by expanding access to the benefits of parks. The plan development process engaged community members in a process of identifying park priorities and obstacles to access. The decision support tool developed through the planning process produced a map of [Urban Heat Islands and Poor Air Quality](#) showing the geographic distribution for this specific factor.

LOCAL EFFORTS

The [Central Texas Clean Air Coalition](#) is a group of stakeholders from regional jurisdictions that work together to improve air quality in Central Texas and maintain compliance with federal standards.

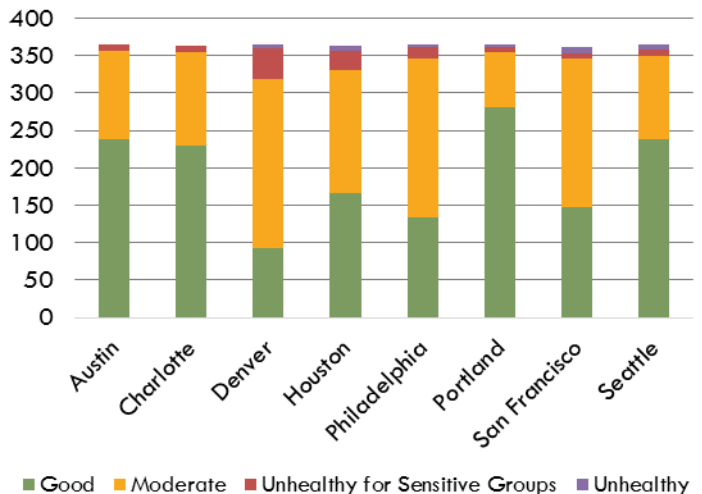
The [Austin Community Climate Plan](#) contains over 130 actions that will reduce carbon emissions from energy, transportation, and materials and waste sources, and sets interim reduction targets for 2020, 2030, and 2040. The choices we make as individuals are critical to meeting these climate goals. Transportation related actions that are encouraged include: walk/bike more, use alternative transportation, choose a greener car, become a one car or no car family, etc.

Number of Days of Good Air Quality, Travis County



Source: Environmental Protection Agency Outdoor Air Quality Index Report

Outdoor Air Quality for Select Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2018



Source: EPA Outdoor Air Quality Index Report

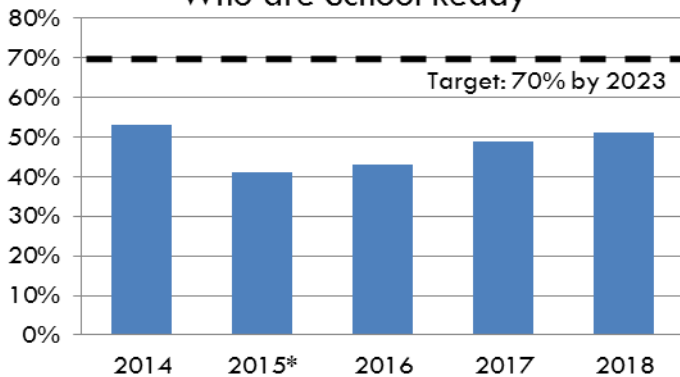


WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



51% of kindergarteners ARE SCHOOL READY

Percent of Central Texas Children Who are School Ready



Source: E³ Alliance

*Definition of population included in Central Texas region was reduced marginally and measure of school readiness was changed slightly in 2015.

40%

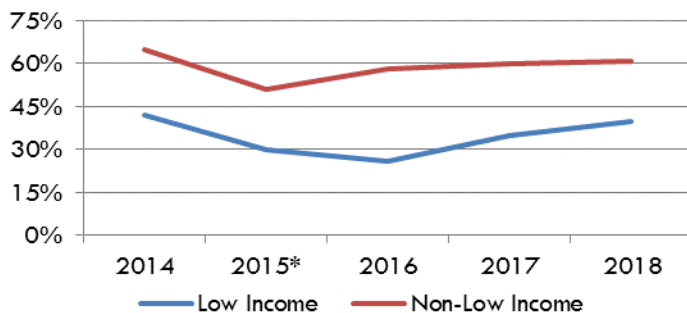
OF LOW-INCOME CHILDREN WERE SCHOOL READY

COMPARED TO

61%

OF NON LOW-INCOME CHILDREN

Percent of Central Texas Children Who are School Ready, by Economic Status



Source: E³ Alliance

WHERE DO WE STAND?

In 2018, about half of Central Texas kindergarteners were school ready according to data from Ready, Set, K!, a measure developed by the E³Alliance with the help of experts from across the region. In 2018, 51% of Central Texas kindergarteners arrived school ready, compared to 53% in 2014.

RELATED INFORMATION

The greatest disparity in school readiness occurs by income. An estimated 40% of low-income kindergarteners were school ready in 2018, compared to 61% of children from moderate and high-income families. This is significant considering the fact that approximately 54% of children under the age of 5 are Black or Hispanic.

LOCAL EFFORTS

United Way has worked with over 30 organizations to develop the third iteration of the [Success by 6 Strategic Plan](#). The 5 year plan outlines strategies for our community to work toward the common goal of helping all children enter school ready to learn.

Early Matters Greater Austin published the [Family Friendly Workplace Toolkit](#) which is designed to help employers explore the benefits of family-friendly workplaces, assess current business practices, identify opportunities for potential change, and connect employees with local family resources.

United Way in partnership with Austin Public Health provided clinical staff and expertise for [Family Connects Texas](#) which is a voluntary, nurse home visiting program offered to every family with newborn infants in Travis County to give babies the best possible start in life.

City of Austin has committed to invest a dozen new Pre-K 3 classrooms in area school districts. These classrooms are projected to open for the 2019-2020 school year.

The Prescription for Pre-K campaign enlists the help of doctors to get the word out about the benefits of Pre-K as a way of encouraging enrollment.



90% of Central Texas students GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Graduation rates continue trending upward in Central Texas. The four-year high school graduation rate for the Class of 2017 was 90%, compared to 88% for the Class of 2013. Central Texas has maintained a higher graduation rate than the State since 2012.

RELATED INFORMATION

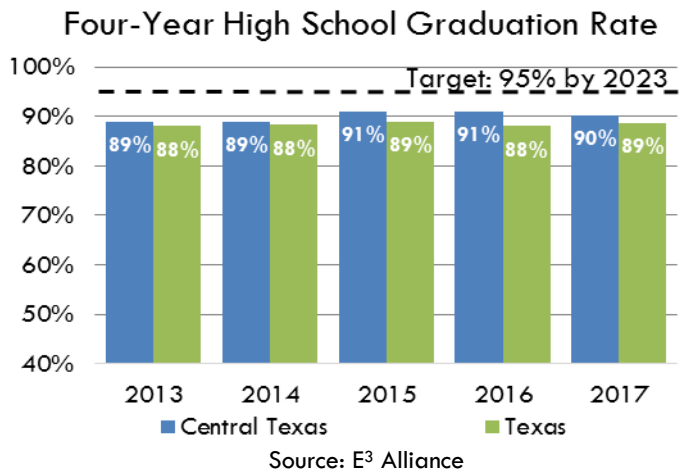
Although disparities exist by race and ethnicity, the gap has closed over the last ten years, and all racial and ethnic groups have seen improvements. Hispanic students have seen graduation rates improve the most—from 65% for the Class of 2008 to 89% for the Class of 2017. The four-year graduation rates for Black students increased from 66% for the Class of 2006 to 87% for the Class of 2017.

LOCAL EFFORTS

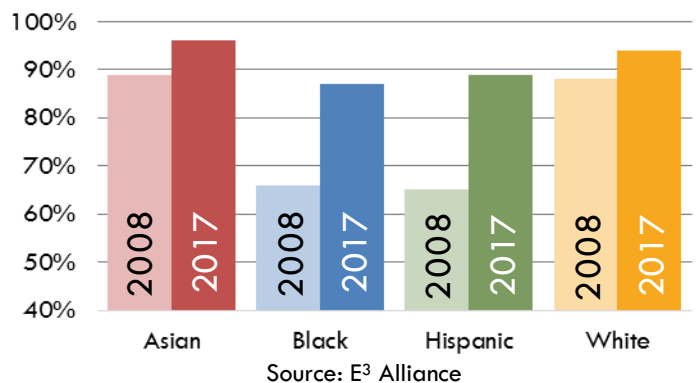
[E3 Alliance](#) expanded the [Pathways of Promise \(POP\)](#) initiative to 13 school districts. POP places low income, minority, ELL and special education students in advanced math classes designed to strengthen career and math pathways to help them succeed. Over 10,000 students have benefited from intense professional development provided to middle school math teachers.

[Greater Austin Area My Brother's Keeper Initiative](#) engages local partners in developing strategies for improving educational outcomes for young men of color. In 2019, a pilot program was launched to support post-secondary success in selected schools in Austin ISD, Elgin ISD, and Pflugerville ISD to help young men of color graduate high school and get into college.

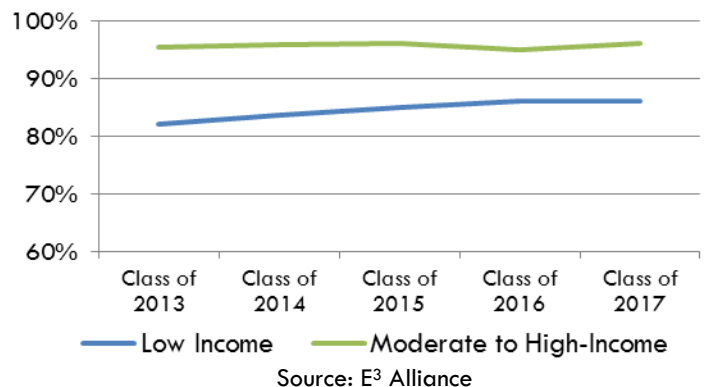
Attendance is a leading indicator for high school graduation. E3 Alliance launched the [Missing School Matters](#) initiative in 2012 to build community awareness and support for improved attendance. E3 Alliance also established a learning network of schools committed to tackling chronic absenteeism in the 2018-19 school year. Participating teams will set goals and identify interventions to assess and share what works.



Central Texas Graduation Rate by Race & Ethnicity



Central Texas Graduation Rate by Income Status



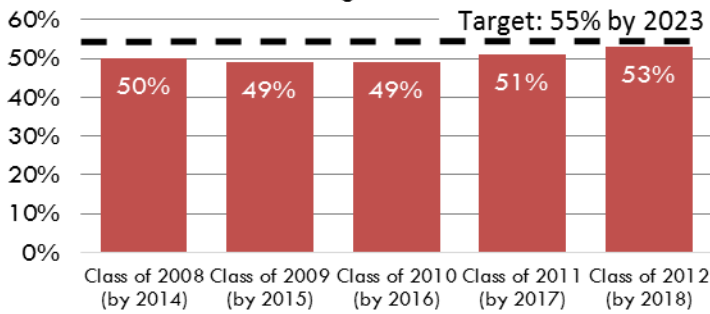


WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



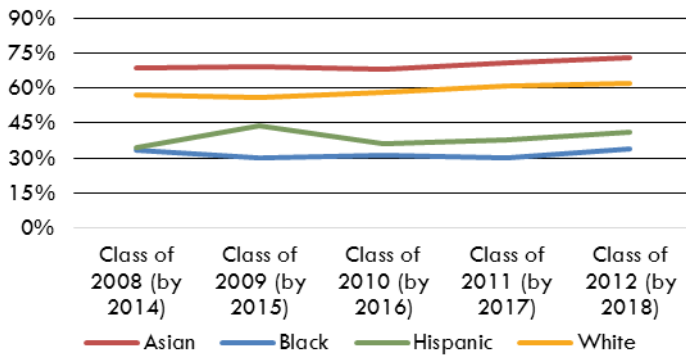
53% of college students who enrolled in a Texas Institution within one year of graduating EARN A DEGREE WITHIN 6 YEARS

Central Texas HS Grads Who Enrolled in a Texas Institution Within One Year of Graduating, and Earned a Degree Within 6 Years



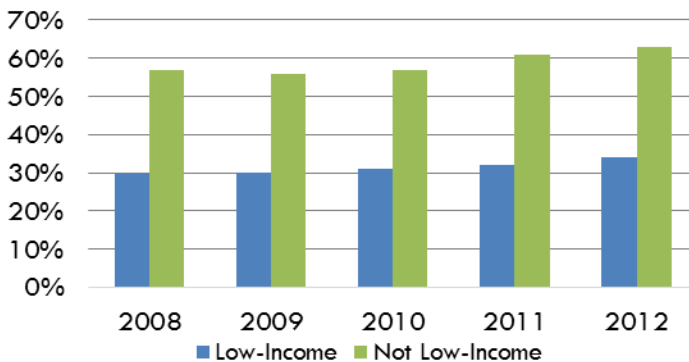
Source: E³ Alliance

Central Texas College Success by Race & Ethnicity



Source: E³ Alliance

Central Texas College Success by Income



Source: E³ Alliance

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Over one-half of Central Texas students who enroll in a Texas college or university within one year of graduating from high school earn a post-secondary credential within six years. The estimated seven percent of students who attend college out of state are not included in the data.

RELATED INFORMATION

Black and Hispanic high school graduates achieve this college success measure at lower rates than Asian or White students. For the Class of 2012, 34% of Black and 41% of Hispanic high school graduates completed college within six years. This is compared to 73% of Asian and 62% of White students. These rates have remained relatively consistent over time.

LOCAL EFFORTS

[Austin College Access Network \(ACAN\)](#) is a network of 10 community-based organizations dedicated to improving first-generation college success. Members included are [Austin Partners in Education](#), [Break-through Central Texas](#), [College Forward](#), [Communities In Schools](#), [Con Mi MADRE](#), [Hispanic Scholarship Consortium](#), [KIPP Austin](#) and [E3 Alliance](#).

[Austin Community College's Early College High School \(ECHS\) Program](#) enables high school students to earn an associate degree (or up to 60 college credits) before earning their high school diplomas, free of charge. Colorado River Collegiate Academy, Crockett, Del Valle, Eastside Memorial, Elgin, Lanier, LBJ, Manor, Reagan, Round Rock, and Travis all have the Early College High School Program.

The [Direct-to-College 70% Achievement Plan](#) is a multi-chamber, multi-school district, and multi-business compact to commit to enroll 70% of the Class of 2019 directly in higher education.



WE ACHIEVE OUR FULL POTENTIAL



2.8% of Travis County workers are UNEMPLOYED

WHERE DO WE STAND?

After reaching a high of 6.8% in 2010, just after the end of the Great Recession, the annual unemployment rate for Travis County has experienced a steady decline to 2.8% in 2018. Local unemployment rates are historically lower than the state and national unemployment rates.

Despite low unemployment, many of the jobs that have been created are at the lower end of the income spectrum. According to the [Center for Public Policy Priorities](#), \$50,824 is required to make ends meet for a family with one adult and two children in the Austin MSA. A CAN analysis of wage data provided by the Capital Area Council of Governments estimates that 69% of all jobs created between 2008 and 2018 paid less than that amount.

RELATED INFORMATION

The 2017 unemployment rate for Black residents was about 7%, which was over 80% more than the approximately 4% unemployment rate for White residents. The Hispanic unemployment rate was 5%.

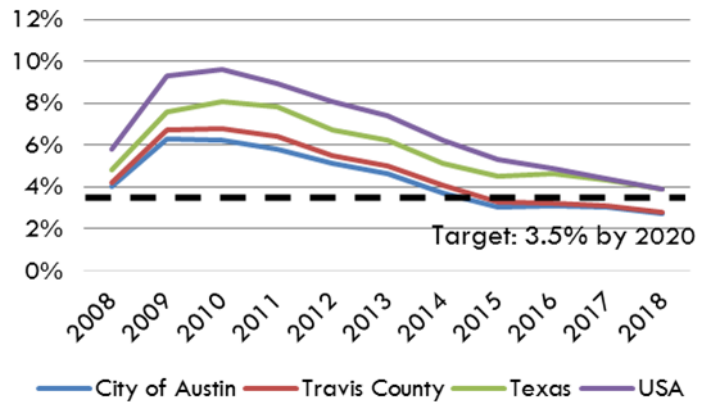
LOCAL EFFORTS

Workforce Solutions Capital Area led the effort to develop the [Austin Metro Area Master Community Workforce Plan](#). The plan's goal is to train 10,000 low-income residents to secure middle-skill jobs in healthcare, skilled trades, and IT by 2021.

CAN will host [Expanding Opportunity](#), a Central Texas Regional Summit that aims to bring together leaders from across the five county Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos Metropolitan Area to explore how we can do a better job of improving access to economic opportunity for individuals and families in the region. The 2019 summit will take place October 25, 2019 in San Marcos and will focus on expanding workforce opportunities in the region.

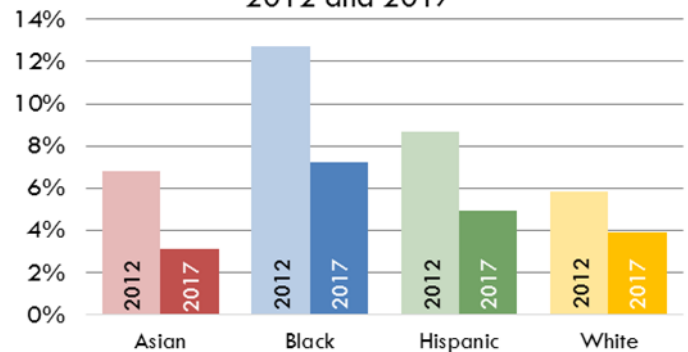
The [Austin Opportunity Youth Collaborative](#) is a local effort focused on reengaging youth between ages 16 and 24 who are not in school or not working.

Annual Unemployment Rate



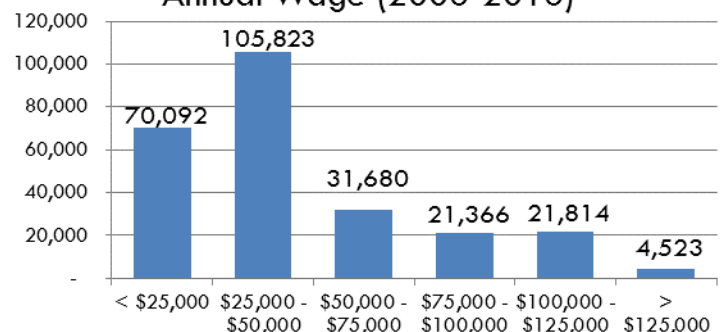
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment in Travis County, 2012 and 2017



Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates from 2008-2012 and from 2013-2017

Job Growth by Occupation's Median Annual Wage (2008-2018)



Source: Capital Area Council of Governments, EMSI Data

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The indicators in the CAN Dashboard were selected by a Dashboard Steering Committee of data experts across issue areas in 2009 and were adopted by the CAN Board of Directors. The Dashboard Steering Committee undertakes an annual review of indicators, trends and targets and recommends changes and updates, as needed, to the CAN Board of Directors. The Chair of the 2019 Dashboard Steering Committee was Greg Cumpton of the Ray Marshall Center.

CAN Partners

Austin Community College
Austin ISD
Austin LGBT Chamber of Commerce
Capital Metro
Central Health
City of Austin
City of Pflugerville
Community Justice Council
Del Valle ISD
Goodwill Industries of Central Texas
Greater Austin Asian Chamber of Commerce
Greater Austin Black Chamber of Commerce
Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce
Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Huston-Tillotson University
Integral Care
Interfaith Action Central Texas (iACT)
Manor ISD
One Voice Central Texas
Seton Healthcare Family
St. David's Foundation
St. Edward's University
Travis County
United Way for Greater Austin
University of Texas at Austin
Workforce Solutions – Capital Area

2018-2019 Dashboard Steering Committee Members:

Tracy Ayrhart– Central Health
Awais Azhar– Housing Works Austin
Alison Bentley– United Way Success by 6
Maureen Britton– Children's Optimal Health
Bini Coleman– Ready by 21
Greg Cumpton– Ray Marshall Center
Caitlin D'Alton– Capital Metro
Korey Darling– Travis County Health and Human Services
Hunter Ellinger– CAN Community Council Liaison
Darla Gay– Community Justice Council
Kathy Green– Central Texas Food Bank
Garrett Groves– Austin Community College
Caitlin Hamrock– E3 Alliance
Phil Huang– Austin Public Health
Timothy Long– ECHO
Brooke Martin– Integral Care
Adele Noel– Travis County Air Quality Project Manager
Josh Rudow– City of Austin NHCD
Sarah Seidel– Austin Public Health
Tiffany Wallace– Workforce Solutions Capital Area
Pilar Westbrook– Del Valle ISD

The 2019 CAN Dashboard was published on June 6, 2019. Citations in this report are hyperlinked in the on-line version. The report and additional data and analysis are available at www.Dashboard.CANatx.org

Special thanks to the CAN Board of Directors for their continued support of this work, and to Travis County for printing the report.

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT NETWORK CAN DASHBOARD AT-A-GLANCE

5 Year Trend	Dashboard Indicator	On Track to Target
✓	CRIME	✓
✗	PROPORTIONALITY OF JAIL BOOKINGS	✗
✓	VOTING	✓
✓	POVERTY	✓
✓	FOOD SECURITY	✓
✓	HOUSING COST BURDENED	✓
—	PERCENT WHO DROVE ALONE TO WORK	✗
✗	HOMELESSNESS	✗
✓	HEALTH INSURANCE	✓
✗	MENTAL HEALTH	✗
✗	OBSESITY	✗
—	SMOKING	✓
✗	AIR QUALITY	✗
—	KINDERGARTEN READY	✗
—	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION	✓
✓	COLLEGE SUCCESS	✓
✓	UNEMPLOYMENT	✓



RAUL ALVAREZ—EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 CARLOS SOTO—RESEARCH ANALYST
 JELINA TUNSTILL—PROGRAM COORDINATOR
 JUSTIN X. HALE—COMMUNICATIONS

INFO@CANATX.ORG
 WWW.CANATX.ORG